

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS POLL HEAVILY.

Berlin, June 6.
Elections throughout Germany took place to-day without disturbances.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Berlin, June 7.
The first provisional results of the elections show that in North Berlin the Majority Socialists polled 19,000; the Independent Socialists, 36,000; the Centre, 3,000; the People's Party, 11,000; the National Party, 10,000; and the Communists, 1,000.

At Halle, the Majority Socialists polled 10,000; the Independents, 34,000; the Democrats, 13,000.

At Frankfurt, the Majority Socialists polled 21,000; the Independents, 13,000.

The Majority Socialists are likewise leading in Offenbach and Nuremberg.

IRISH LOCAL ELECTIONS.

SINN FEIN SWEEPS THE BOARD.

London, June 6.
The Irish Local Government elections resulted in a sweeping victory for Sinn Fein, except in North-East Ulster and County Londonderry. The great majority of Irish County and District Councils are now exclusively Sinn Fein.

The position of Ulster is substantially as before, except that the Unionist majority of one in Tyrone is converted into a minority of two.

THE IRISH MURDERS.

CONDEMNED BY MR. J. H. THOMAS.

London, June 6.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, at a meeting of railwaymen at Battersea, declared that none could accuse him of want of sympathy towards Ireland, yet he would never condone the present systematic murders (Chern). Not even a Labour Government would tolerate that state of affairs. Ireland was on the eve of a great disaster unless an understanding were achieved.

MILITARY FIRE AT.

London, June 6.
Concealed Sinn Feiners fired on a military patrol in County Kerry. The troops returned the fire, capturing three of the attackers.

A PATROL SURPRISED.

London, June 4.
A hundred armed men surprised a patrol of twelve policemen and soldiers between Carrigrohilly and Midleton, and captured the patrol's rifles, ammunition and bicycles.

MORE MARINES.

London, June 7.
Two more destroyers have left Queenstown for the West Coast, conveying 200 marines.

EX-SOLDIER'S AUDACIOUS CAREER.

CAUGHT BY POLICE AND SHOT.

London, June 6.
The audacious career of an ex-soldier named Toplis, who murdered a taxi-driver at Andover in April and has since eluded pursuit throughout the country, has ended at Penrith, where he was surrounded by a police cordon. There was an exchange of revolver shots wherein Toplis was shot through the heart. Toplis was likewise accused of shootings in Scotland and numerous hold-ups.

RAILWAYMEN REJECT AWARD.

IS IT ANOTHER NATIONAL STRIKE?

London, June 6.
Mr. J. H. Thomas announced at a meeting of railwaymen that the London Council railwaymen had decided to reject the Wages Board award, cabled last week. Mr. Thomas warned the meeting that the only alternative was a national strike, which would be disastrous. The matter will be decided at a Conference on July 6.

FIRE AT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

London, June 6.
A fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the morning at a Methodist Boarding School at Bideford. One hundred and forty girls who were roused by their mistresses paraded most calmly in the smoke-filled dormitories, and marched in their nightdresses, barefooted, to the gate-swept grounds and pluckily assisted the volunteer firemen. The building and their clothing was destroyed in half an hour. The damage totals £40,000.

THE LONDON SHIPPING SITUATION.

London, June 6.
Statistics issued by the Port of London Authority on June 2 show that 97 ships, of a tonnage of 227,117, are discharging, while 26, of 101,751 tons, are loading. None are waiting at the dock or on the river.

AVIATION SCHOOL FIRE.

150 MODERN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

London, June 6.
One hundred and fifty most modern aeroplanes have been destroyed by fire in a shed at the Aviation School at Cranwell. The damage totals £250,000. An enquiry is being held.

OBITUARY.

London, June 6.
It is announced that Sir Charles Mathews, who was President of the Royal Society since 1908, died at his residence at 10, Bedford Square, London, on June 6.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

A WORLD WHEAT SHORTAGE.

PROSPECT OF FAMINE PRICES.

London, June 7.
Anxiety is increasing as to the prospects of a world shortage in wheat. It is pointed out that sowing has declined in all great wheat producing countries. The United States' exports next season will be practically nil. Australia has none to spare, while Russia is exporting only by a fraction of her former exports.

A leading miller, interviewed by the Daily Mail, declared that the position was most serious. A failure of next year's crops would mean a famine. The price of the loaf would be nearer 2/- than 3/-, unless home production was doubled as compared to what it was before the war.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

THE FRENCH TAKE PRECAUTIONS.

Paris, June 6.
The Petit Parisien understands that M. Millerand has definitely instructed M. Dehaugnot, French Economic Representative in London, not to associate himself in any decision which might be interpreted as indirect recognition of the Moscow Government, or in any wise to compromise the security of French creditors represented by the gold seized by the Bolsheviks from the Russian State Bank. Anglo-French agreement on the matter appears complete.

M. KRASSIN'S STANDING.

London, June 7.
The Daily Telegraph states that the negotiations with M. Krassin have so far not given any results, this indicating that a prolonged stay of M. Krassin in London is likely. It is pointed out that M. Krassin quitted Moscow several months ago and has since lost the confidence of the real rulers, who are only using him as a tool.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

Constantinople, June 6.
Allied High Commissioners have informed the Porte that the Peace Conference has granted a fortnight's extension of time to examine the peace terms.

AN IMPUDENT ULTIMATUM.

London, June 7.
The Daily Express correspondent at Constantinople says that in reply to an impudent ultimatum by Turkish Nationalists, ordering British forces to withdraw from Ismid, warships in the Sea at Marmara shelled the Nationalist positions. British detachments have advanced from Ismid to Adabazar to strengthen the present line. There is no intention to occupy Nationalist territory.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

THE PUBLIC NOT CONVINCED.

London, June 7.
Mr. Brace, presiding at a conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff, said the miners had failed to convince the public or the workmen of other trades of their honest desire, in pressing nationalisation, to secure coal at reasonable prices for the people. Hence the miners had no alternative but to withdraw cheap coal from industries which are free to sell their own products at exorbitant prices.

THE H.A.L. ROUTES.

TAKEN OVER BY AMERICANS.

New York, June 6.
As a result of negotiations with the representatives of the Hamburg-America Line who arrived in America several weeks ago, the American Ship and Commerce Corporation has taken over the trade routes which the Hamburg-America Line abandoned at the outbreak of war. It is stated that the agreement by which American ships will be supplied to reopen the German routes holds good for twenty years.

PRESIDENT CRITICISES CONGRESS.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST INACTIVITY.

Washington, June 6.
President Wilson, replying to a request by the Railroad Brotherhood to prevent the adjournment of Congress, sharply criticises the failure of Congress to deal with the cost of living and deplores its inaction in other vital matters. He declares that Congress is not only preventing the conclusion of peace with Europe, but has failed to present a constructive plan for dealing with the deplorable conditions there.

U.S. CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Washington, June 6.
Congress has adjourned sine die.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 5.
Le Matin states that the Spa Conference will probably be adjourned until July 5 or July 3. M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George will meet at a French coast town before the end of June.

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, June 6.
The Prince of Wales' public programme in Victoria is concluded with a brilliant success.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

MODERN GHOULS.

ROBBED A ROYAL MAUSOLEUM.

Copenhagen, June 7.
It is reported from Copenhagen that a grave robbery has taken place at the Royal Mausoleum in the city of Copenhagen. The bodies of King Christian IX and Queen Louise were found to have been tampered with.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

CHINESE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Shanghai, June 7.
Wang Yi-tang Northern plenipotentiary peace delegate and the Southern leaders here, Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen, have arrived at a definite agreement as to peace terms. Though the peace delegates of both sides have been here for nine months an informal conference was held for the first time on Sunday. Wang Yi-tang went to Hangchow on Monday to confer with General Lu Yung-hsiang. The Southerners announce that the Shanghai Peace Conference will reopen immediately on his return.

S.S. PACKING AGROUND.

Shanghai, June 7.
The Blue Funnel steamer Packing, 4,600 tons, from Liverpool via Hongkong to Shanghai, is aground in a bad position and taking water, eighty miles south of Button Island, Bonham Pass. Two tugs, with divers and salvage apparatus and lighters have been dispatched.

JAVA PRODUCE MARKETS.

Singapore, June 7.
A message from Batavia states that the produce market continues to be exceedingly dull, with steadily decreasing prices. There have already been many bankruptcies in Soerabaya and Samarang due to over-speculation, especially in sugar.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

A BEGGAR'S RUSE.

POSED AS AGGRIEVED EX-SOLDIER.

Other means of loosening the purse strings of his compatriots having failed, a Chinese mendicant who was arrested by the Police yesterday excelled his previous attempts by inscribing with appropriate characters on a scroll the story of a broken-down soldier who had served for the Canton Government only too faithfully but was discharged from the Army without a pension. This appeal was personally handed by the mendicant to likely patrons for their information.

When examined by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning, the mendicant admitted that he wrote the inscription himself, and that he had never been in the Army. He was a scribe by profession.

The Police stated that the defendant had just received his discharge from the Hospital, where he was under treatment for some form of sickness.

A fine of \$2 was imposed, with the alternative sentence of five days' hard labour.

WAS IT NIGHTMARE?

STORY OF A PASSENGER'S LOSS.

Which of two men was the bigger liar? It came to this when a case before Mr. R. O. Hutchison had to be decided today. The defendant in the case was charged with the theft of a fellow-passenger on board the Fooksang while the vessel was on the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong.

The story of the complainant was to the effect that his deck space was next to the defendants and while sleeping he felt a tug at his pocket, and woke up to promptly grab the hand of the thief whom he found to be the defendant. The hue and cry being raised, the defendant threw the money overboard before he was put under arrest.

The defendant, who was also charged with being a stowaway, told the Magistrate that the complainant was at the time under the influence of a nightmare in which he imagined he was being robbed, and in his frenzy he grabbed hold of him and called him the thief.

His Worship's decision was that the evidence as given was not good enough for a conviction. He acquitted the defendant but fined him \$25 on the charge of being a stowaway on the steamer.

HARBOUR MOORINGS.

A YEAR'S EARNINGS.

The following is from the annual report of the Harbour Master of Hongkong:

The demand for more mooring buoys at West Point necessitated the laying down of five (5) new moorings complete viz. two (2) B Class and three (3) C Class. These moorings are known as B 49, B 50, C 46, C 47, and C 48.

A further demand is also anticipated and will have to be provided for later.

During the year 1919, forty-four moorings were lifted and relaid after necessary repairs had been effected. Twenty-two buoys were scaled and painted, and two new B Class and two new C Class buoys were built by contract.

The total expenditure for upkeep of Government moorings and buoys for the year was \$26,286.46.

The total revenue for the year 1919 was \$69,440. In addition to a Bank "Toss" which was \$25,000.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Dennis Fuller will give his next recital on Monday next in St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. when two works of special interest will be played namely "Isle of the Water" (Eric Coates) and "Rhapsody No. 3" by a young British writer who has quite suddenly come into the very first rank of organ writers, by name Herbert Howells. Very few composers of late years have attracted so much attention as Howells and whilst his writing is extremely modern and advanced in style it has not that lack of true worth which is so evident in much of the so-called modern school. Technically and intellectually of extreme difficulty, this Rhapsody, food for the strong as one reviewer puts it, is a work of splendid worth and fine writing. In addition to a Bach "Toss" which was \$25,000.

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OBITUARY.

MR. G. W. GREGG.

It is with deep and sincere regret that we have to record the death, which took place to-day, of Mr. George William Gregg, son of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, and one of the best-known and most popular business men of the city. The news of his sudden demise came as a great shock to his many friends, and the utmost sympathy will be felt for his widow and son.

The deceased seemed to be in his usual good health until a few days ago. On Sunday he underwent a slight operation at his home in Broadwood Road, which seemed to be most successful. Unfortunately, blood poisoning set in and he passed away at his residence soon after 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Gregg, who had been in the Colony a good many years, was two years ago admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hughes and Hough. He came to Hongkong in 1889 to join Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., which firm he left in 1901 to become manager of the Kennedy Stables. After several years in this position, he went for a brief time to British Columbia and on returning he joined Messrs. Hughes and Hough. Of a very cheerful and engaging disposition he was surrounded by a host of friends, more particularly by those interested in racing, because Mr. Gregg was one of the breeders of horses connected with the Hongkong Jockey Club. During the absence of Mr. T. P. Hough, he was Acting Clerk of the Club and for a long time was a regular attendant at the course, took a big part in the handling of the subscription griffins and was generally of valued assistance. He was also one of the best-known mounts, being a successful rider at gymkhanas and also a winning jockey at race meetings proper. His love of animals was not confined to horses, for he had for some years prior to this year acted as Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Dog Show, an annual institution that he did much to keep going. It was only owing to press of work that he was not officiating this year.

The recent entry of his son into St. John's College, Winnipeg, a matter which had given the deceased great satisfaction—adds sadness to the sudden event.

As a mark of respect, the offices of Messrs. Hughes and Hough were closed as soon as the news was received.

The funeral passes the Monument at five o'clock this evening.

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NOTICES

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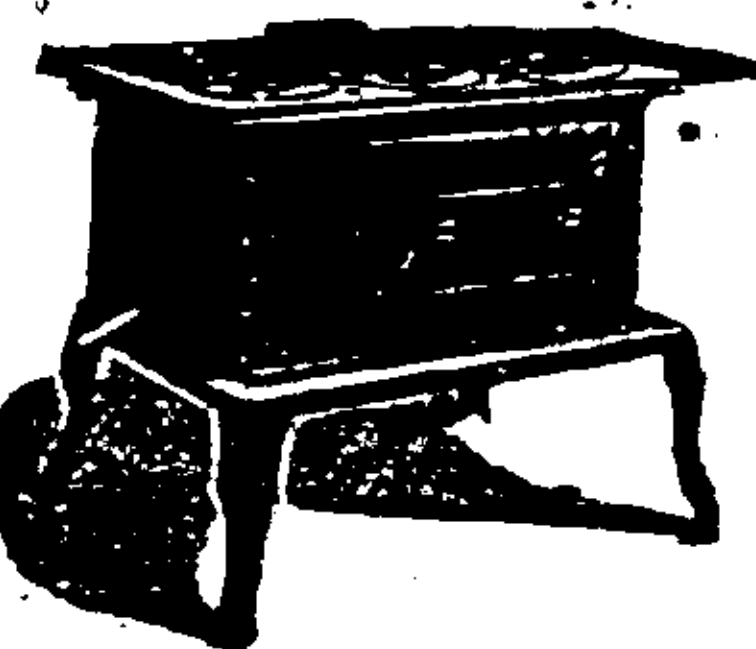
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Chicago, June 5.

Chicago is filled to overflowing for the Republican Convention which is opening on the 8th. Senator Lodge is temporary Chairman of the Convention, which meets at the Coliseum, the scene of the historic 1912 split. Owing to the large number of Independent delegates the comparative chances of the many aspirants for the Presidency are undeterminable.

U.S. MERCANTILE MARINE.

Washington, June 4.

Congress has decided to adjourn till Saturday. The Representatives returned the Marine Bill to the Joint Committee on the ground that it exceeded its authority in making modifications.

Senator Underwood declared he is authorized to announce that President Wilson has assured the Senate Democrats that if the session ends on Saturday he will not call an extra session this summer unless in case of emergency.

AEROPLANE DUMPING.

Washington, June 5.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill to prevent the dumping in the United States of foreign-built aeroplanes. The Senate, without division, adopted the Representatives' resolution repealing all war-time legislation.

AMERICA'S WAR-TIME LAWS.

Washington, June 4.

The House of Representatives has adopted and sent to the Senate resolutions repealing all the war-time laws, except food control and trading with the enemy.

RUSSIA'S DESIRE FOR TRADE.

Washington, June 4.

The United States will be represented unofficially at the Conference between Krassin and representatives of the Supreme Economic Council in London.

PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, June 4.

It has been decided that one third of the houses in Vera Cruz be burned down in order to eradicate bubonic plague, which has broken out in the city.

AMERICA CUP.

Newport, Rhode Is., June 4.

Resolute beat Vanitie by six minutes eight seconds and will thus compete against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock Fourth, whose trials have been most satisfactory.

Later.

Resolute's win over Vanitie was in the opening trial. There will be further trials before the defender is finally chosen.

EAST PRUSSIA PLEBISCITE.

Berlin, June 5.

The Inter-Allied Commission has announced that the East Prussian plebiscite of the Allenstein and Oletzko districts will be held on 11th July.

CHINESE PLAYS IN PARIS.

Paris, June 4.

Three Chinese plays, also Chinese music and juggling, were given by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of the Chinese colony, staged without scenery, which was replaced by gestures. The principal play, dated in the Tsing Dynasty, had a cordial reception.

THE PRINCE AT THE RACES.

Melbourne, June 5.

The Prince of Wales attended Flemington racecourse and presented the Prince of Wales' Cup to the winner of the race, Earlboro, which was an outsider.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 4.

Lancs. beat Hants. by nine wickets.
Essex beat Sussex by 218 runs.

EX-OFFICERS.

RETENTION OF MILITARY RANK.

Smile, 11th May.—A communique states: From enquiries which have been received by various Departments of Government it appears that considerable doubt exists among gentlemen who served during the war, either in the British or Indian services, as regards the conditions under which military rank may be retained by officers on the termination of their commissions, or on ceasing to be employed. It has been decided therefore, to issue the following communique for the information of all concerned:—An officer of the British Regular Army the Indian Army or the Indian Medical Service holding a permanent or temporary commission whose service has been satisfactory throughout shall on the termination of his commission or on relegation to unemployment, be granted permission to retain the rank equivalent to his substantive rank, irrespective of how long he may have held such rank. If, however, he held a higher acting or temporary rank during the war for an aggregate minimum period of six months, or if his service on the active list is terminated as the immediate result of sickness or wounds caused in or by the service while holding higher acting or temporary rank he will be permitted to retain the rank equivalent to such higher acting or temporary rank. Regular officers, and officers holding permanent commissions in the Special Reserve or the Territorial Force cannot be considered for the grant of rank in respect of any higher acting or temporary rank held by them during the war until such time as they retire. Liability to recall to duty in time of emergency or relegation to the General Reserve will not however debar an officer from the grant of higher rank on retirement. The rules regarding retention of rank have retrospective effect from the commencement of the war, and they supersede the rules regarding the grant of honorary rank which were sanctioned in 1917, with the exception that officers who have held the appointment of Brigadier-General during the war may be granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General on retirement provided they have held this appointment for a minimum aggregate period of six months.

No orders have as yet been passed with regard to the future conditions of service in the Indian Army Reserve of officers. It is hoped, however, that an early announcement will be made regarding this question generally and incidentally with regard to such matters as retention of rank in the case of officers who have rendered approved service during the war, whether on relinquish to the reconstituted Reserve. Claims for retention of rank or for the grant of higher rank should be submitted to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India supported by authenticated statements of service and relevant documents, except in the case of officers of the Medical Service, whose claims, supported as above, should be submitted to the Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM

INDIA'S "BIMETALLIC HERESY."

London, 5th May.—Mr. Francis Govett, Chairman of the Indian Gold Mining Corporation, speaking at the annual meeting of the Company, strongly condemned what he called the Indian Government's "bimetallic heresy." He said: "They first said they had fixed the rupee eternally at sixteenpence, then the dog began to bite the pig and the ration of the brown smithereens rupee rose to twenty-eightpence, involving an increase of seventy five per cent. on costs in India paid at London. They then reaffirmed their heresy and proclaimed that the rupee was stabilised at two shillings, whereupon it rose to thirty-four pence and then fell to twenty-eight pence, but if it falls below two shillings we are deprived of any benefit. In other words, their deliberate intention is that we shall have our working expenses increased by fifty per cent. in perpetuity. The whole trouble is due to the interference of the Indian Government with free dealing, and the only remedy is a uniform currency over the whole Empire on the basis of the pound sterling."

NOTICES

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COUNCIL BUILDS ITS OWN HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD FOR £525.

Nearly 500 applications were received for the Southgate Urban Council have just built by direct labour (the first of a series that may run altogether to 250). After the number had been reduced to 50 the tenants were chosen by ballot.

One more illustration, this, of the acuteness of the housing problem. People who want to rent houses, and others equally eager to buy, continue to write to the Southgate Council, which is prepared, given the requisite facilities, to meet both classes.

The district has raised a little over £20,000 in housing bonds, and it aims at £100,000, although this will not cover the full scheme.

Stress is laid on two points:—
1.—That direct labour secures the building of a house for £750, compared with tenders ranging above £1,000, while similar buildings have been sold for £1,300; and

2.—That if the Ministry of Health subsidy of £150, such as is obtainable by private builders, can be got by the Council a house can be sold on a 999 years' lease for £525.

Application for the subsidy has been made to the Ministry; and Dr. Addison has promised it careful consideration.

"The Council, first of all, wish to relieve the present problem by letting new houses," said Mr. J. T. Barber, who, as chairman, has taken a prominent part in furthering the scheme.

"They don't wish prospective tenants to be handicapped by the selling of houses," he told a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "But, failing adequate response in bonds, they are faced with the alternative of having to build and sell, or of having to stop building."

The net selling price of £525, the Council retaining a ground rent of £5 for the 999 years, is arrived at by the deduction of the Government subsidy of £150, and £75 in respect of ground rent at 15 years' purchase, from the estimate of £750 for house, road, and sewerage.

"These houses are to be constructed in blocks of three and five respectively on garden-suburb lines, each having three bedrooms, large parlour, living room, small parlour, scullery, larder, bath room with fitted bath, and good sized garden. There will be ten houses to the acre. We are prepared to provide smaller dwellings also, but much will depend on the demand for the others."

"If applications to purchase came in freely we could apply the accompanying deposits to the building fund and expedite the work. We want to take it up in batches of 50 houses at a time. A buyer with £200 should be able easily to borrow the balance. It is essential that a house should be bought for occupation, and not merely as an investment, and regulations will guard against profiteering resales."

"There is ample scope for developments on very accessible sites, for only a third of our area is built upon."

"We started building with brick, and Dr. Addison has since laid the first slab of a concrete house which will cost less; the main consideration is the saving of transport and overcoming the difficulty of obtaining bricks. With results satisfactory, we hope increasingly to use the concrete, which is made in the district from dust destructor refuse, and also to sell a surplus to other builders."

THE PASSING OF CAILLAUX.

THE INFATUATION OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Caillaux has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, to five years of "interdiction de séjour," which means that during that period he shall only be allowed to live in places fixed by the Government; but the most significant punishment is the additional ten years' interdiction of rights of vote, eligibility, or fitness for any public function. His term of imprisonment has already been served as he has been in prison, or in cell, since January, 1918. His removal to a place selected by the authorities may, after all, be conducive to his health. It is harder for a man of his temper to hear that he will not be able to re-enter politics for ten years. At the end of this period he will be an old man. Perhaps he will at last give up the hope he had retained of some day becoming once more Prime Minister of France.

There are two elements of interest in that history of a fallen angel. There is, first, a personal and romantic element. In the second place there is the political aspect of the case.

A more curious figure had seldom been seen on the political stage in France. Caillaux might have been the hero of a Balzac novel, but to devoted readers of "The Three Musketeers" it will even appear that he has a curious touch of the famous traitor pictured by Alexandre Dumas, under the name of Milady. Like Milady, he always lacked what is commonly known as a sense of morality, though he never debased himself to that vulgar kind of immorality which concerns money matters. He was too much of a grand seigneur for that, and would confine his unscrupulousness to sexual adventures and political ambition.

But what made him exactly as Milady—such an admirable beast of prey was his extraordinary subtlety. He would never give it up. A few minutes before having her head cut off, Milady would still think not only of escaping, but of revenging herself. So was, so is, Caillaux. Even after the lamentable failure of his attempts to bring about a peace of compromise, even after having been imprisoned and shown up, he would not despair of his own future for one single moment. His attitude, during the trial before the Senate was an extraordinary one. He seemed to be so sure of his brilliant destiny, so pleased with himself, that he unconsciously managed to hurt a number of senators by this display of self-complacency. One instance the authenticity of which I am able to stand for, will picture his Milady-like frame of mind. On the very eve of his trial, when he heard that M. Clemenceau had not been elected President of the Republic, he said to his doctor at Nemilly that now he was sure his time would come again. "The French," he added, "will need me for two reasons. In the first place, I am the only man in France who can put French finance in order. In the second place, they will surely grow tired of their alliance with England, and they will need me to make friends with Germany."

"CALLAUXISM." It is here that the second element comes in. What political forces did Caillaux represent? What will these forces become now that he has practically passed out of political life? There is no healthier symptom in the France of to-day than the unpopularity of Caillaux. To-day, as one year ago, M. Clemenceau, who has remained by far the most popular figure in France, is not only known as the man who

has beaten the enemy but who has put Caillaux in prison. That Caillaux should have become identified with everything suspect of sympathy for the country's enemy, is one of the most tragic results of his tremendous conceit. Before the war there were many excellent Frenchmen who thought Caillaux's policy, as it had come out in 1911, was sound. He then stood for two things: fiscal reform, negotiation with Germany with the object of avoiding a war. Since the war broke out he committed, however, the blunder so common among politicians of believing that, in order to be one-day called back to power, he had but to adopt on every point the policy contrary to that of the then Government. It was in that way that he became the natural leader of those who either disbelieved in victory, or hated England, or had a fancy for pacifism. The dark year in that respect was 1917, when the campaign for the Stockholm Conference took place at the same time as others were trying to save Austria, or even to parley secretly with the Germans. There was a short moment during the year, when Caillaux might have reasonably hoped that his time—as he was fond of putting it—was really coming.

To-day, however, the forces which were working in his favour are fortunately weaker than they ever were. That the verdict of the Senate will be endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the nation is a foregone conclusion. The only ones who openly support Caillaux's policy are the little gang of parliamentary Socialists and that part of revolutionary labour which is to be found in certain towns. International finance which, at one time, did not hesitate to take Caillaux's side, is still too shy to resume its campaign.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK. A change for the worse would only occur if the Governments were uncautious enough to allow the alliance between England and France to be handicapped by increasing difficulties. Although Caillaux is politically dead the tendency he represented is still alive. There is still in France a small section which disbelieves in the alliance with England, and is ready to oppose to what it is pleased to call Anglo-Saxon world tyranny a continental system the basis of which would be an alliance between France and Germany. These people have no chance at present, but they have learned from Caillaux that they ought never to despair of seeing things move in the direction they hope. Each time a diplomatic blunder is committed between Paris and London they are ready to make the most of it. German propaganda is coming to their help each time they need it. Even after Caillaux will have become a vanished figure the supporters of his policy will go on scheming and will have to be watched.—*Observer.*

UNREASONABLE PROFIT. A new Government Bill to amend and extend the Profit-sharing Acts of 1919 was issued recently. It extends the original Acts until May 1921, and there is a section which deals with the problem of "unreasonable profit." There was no definition in the original Act, but the new measure seeks to do this in a clause which says that the profit shall not be unreasonable "if the rate of net profit obtained does not exceed the rate of net profit obtained on the sale of similar articles under pre-war conditions," the seller having been in the same way of business before the war. If the seller was not in the same way of business before the war, the profit is to be "the average rate obtained by sellers in that way in the same locality on similar articles."

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CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVORLICH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1920.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING. NEW CONSTRUCTION HINDERED.

The directors of Vulkan Shipbuilding Works of Hamburg and Stettin, reporting on the year 1919, state that the Peace Treaty has hampered the shipbuilding industry in the resumption of ordinary merchant business. Moreover, the shipowners are withholding their consent to the beginning of the cargo steamers which have already been contracted for, on account of the boundless development in the prices for materials, wages, and expenses, whilst difficulties are experienced in obtaining the delivery of materials from the iron and steel industry. The favourable course of the dock and repairing branches rendered it possible to earn satisfactory results in 1919 and permit the directors to regard the future not without confidence.

The net profits of 1,345,000 marks, which are practically identical with those in the previous year, allow of the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. for last year, being the same rate as in each of the four preceding years and 6 per cent. in 1914. The report adds that during the past few weeks the keels of two cargo steamers have been laid and the construction of three small vessels begun.

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Complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing promptly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to old and young alike.

Of all Chemists and Druggists

Don't be led to try a Substitute.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship "EASTERN-MERCHANT" From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 6th at 10 a.m. and June 7th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 7th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Agents, U.S. Shipping Board, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN." From CALCUTTA via PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 9th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 10th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. Agents, U.S. Shipping Board, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST HEPBURN" having arrived from San Francisco and ports on June 6th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Thursday, June 10, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Thursday June 10th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after June 12th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

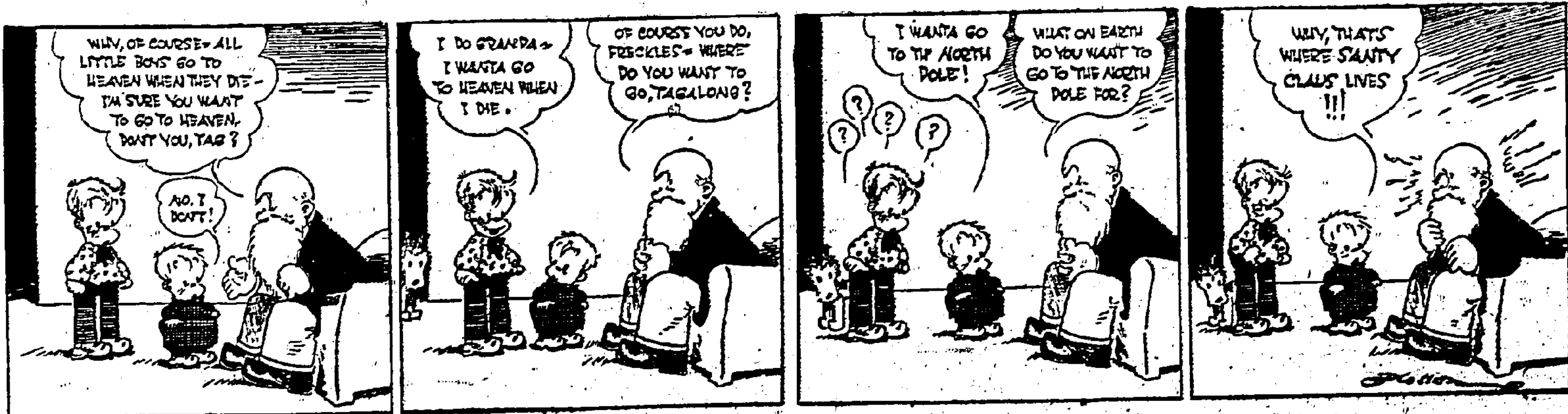
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1920.

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BY BLOSSER



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Fine Dry
Fine Old Tom.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

DEATH.

GEORGE.—At his residence, 14 Broadwood Road, on 8th June, George William Gegg, aged 44 years. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day at 5 p.m.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1920.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

The very cordial messages which passed between President Wilson, as the head of the American people, and King George, the ruler of the British Empire, on the occasion of the latter's birthday struck a note which we are sure will be re-echoed wherever sensible Americans or Britishers happen to come in contact. We use the adjective advisedly, because we do not shut our eyes to the fact that there are Britishers and Americans as well who lack the common sense to see that a sincere Anglo-American friendship is the principal necessity of the age; that, as Sir Auckland Geddes put it in his message on arrival in the States, "the main hope of world peace rests on the existence of mutual respect and understanding between the peoples of the United States of America and the British community of nations." There are, as we say, such people, but we are happy to think that they represent but a small section of the two races. The worst of it is that they make up what they lack in numbers by the noise they create. If they but gave a moment's thought to the possible harm they are doing, they might be induced to remain quiet.

The President of the United States expresses confidence that His Majesty's birthday comes auspiciously at the dawn of a new era of friendship and goodwill, which it will be the privilege of the kindred American and British peoples to advance towards full achievement. His Majesty's reply could not have been more happily phrased. He speaks of the struggle to create a better world for mankind, which he describes as the first duty bequeathed to both nations by their glorious comradeship in war, and hopes that Britain and America may be found indissolubly linked in effort and achievement in that mighty task. What finer co-operation could be wished?

If we believe, as we do, that both Britain and America went to war in defence of great principles in a spirit of determination to make the world a better and safer place in which to live, it is not to be said that their co-operation ended when the military overthrow of Germany happened to be completed. The war, after all, was but a means to an end which has yet to be attained. And we say deliberately that Anglo-American unity is a necessity if our dreams of a better world are to come true. It had better be admitted—because it is a fact—that many Americans have been in the habit, since the war, of under-rating the British effort in the great struggle, and that Britishers have often sought to belittle America's part in the victory. There are far more important questions than that of: Who won the war? It ought to suffice for us all that the war is won. No one section of the Allies won it; it was their joint effort which carried them to victory. And it is in a spirit of continued co-operation that Britain and America can best serve humanity.

America's entry into the war was hailed with unfeigned joy by Britishers, who were proud to think that their blood relations were joining in the struggle for freedom. Those days appear rather far away now, and we have both got rather too much into the habit of criticising each other. Nobody who is worth a moment's thought ought to object to reasonable and well-informed criticism. It is scorn and jeering that hurt and that do all the mischief. Now, we have both had about enough of this, surely. It is high time we regarded that old feeling of comrades and friends. The moment is ripe for a direct reaction from the policy of pin-pricks. That policy is one that can result in no good. It may do infinite harm. Constant bickering can only lead to enmity, and that is a state that we never want to see existing between the two great English-speaking nations. We do not believe it will ever be witnessed. As Commander Bellairs put it in the House of Commons recently: "Commercial rivalry, yes; but a fratricidal strife between this country and America is absolutely impossible; you could never get the Navy to carry out orders." Let us each in our part, therefore, do all that we can to foster and develop that closer and better understanding which will mean so much to both nations and to the world at large.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

TYPHOONS.

Anything that will tend to make life more secure in our harbour during typhoon weather should be heartily greeted by all, and for that reason we hope that the Government will see its way to adopt and execute the recommendations made by the Committee that was recently appointed by His Excellency to consider this matter. The report of the Committee which was issued to the Press yesterday shows that the matter was very fully considered. We rather incline to Capt. Basil Taylor's view that there is plenty of scope for the provision of lifeboats, which should be distributed at various points along the Praya, but the remainder of the Committee felt that if an extra shelter is provided for Belcher's Bay the necessity would not exist because sampans and junk down west would have a nearby place of safety to aim for. The recommendation that two big launches should be provided by the Government for towing purposes is a good one and the fixing of their charges should do much to keep down the exorbitant prices asked for by other launch owners at such times. It is notorious that launch owners reap a fat harvest out of junk and sampan owners' dire necessity and although we agree that complete control of all launches is impossible we recognise that if there were Government launches operating at a reasonable charge other launch owners might have to reduce their demands. That the Yaumati shelter is too expensive to be safe has been proved by the few "blows" we have had since it was completed and if it is divided into three sections as is now proposed it would certainly be far more effective. A shelter at Belcher's Bay is also a necessity—that is urgently required, and the better display of typhoon signals would greatly conduce to safety. There are minor recommendations that need not be touched upon here. Our only hope is that the Government will act upon the advice that its own Committee has tendered.

DRY KOWLOON.

To those people who can readily understand barographs, anemographs, thermographs and can tell what their published readings signify there must be a lot that is interesting in the report of the Director of the Royal Observatory for the year 1919. The report has just been issued and in glancing it through we have come to the conclusion that unless one knows all about these things there is not a great deal in it. One very curious fact struck us and that is the extent to which rainfall varies in Hongkong, Kowloon and Taipo. We can easily understand the last named place being different (there were nearly twenty inches more recorded there than at Kowloon), but it is striking that the fall at the Botanical Gardens was over thirteen inches more than at Kowloon and that on the Peak (Maikida Hospital) they had over nine inches more rain than did the Observatory. Such a large difference is a little curious because the distance between two of the points is not much more than a mile. Perhaps Kowloon readings are a little more accurate; we hope it is not a sign of Kowloon going "dry." In dealing with weather telegrams our Observatory Director remarks: "The observations from Central and South China are received by post. The Chinese telegraphic services still being in a state of chaos." So we see that it is not even possible to talk about the weather now without simply having to make some reference to China's sorry plight. Of course, there is a lot of other information given in the report but we must confess that we do not find it very interesting. It may be very necessary.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Although we usually hear very little about it, there is still a large business done in the handling of emigrants from Hongkong. We learn from the Harbour Master's report for last year that no fewer than 59,969 emigrants left the Colony for ports other than in China as compared with 43,830 for the previous year. The majority of these people were carried in British ships, at least over 34,000 were. Of course, the figures are still a long way down on what they used to be a few years ago, because in 1913 there were 142,759 emigrants. It is interesting also to look at the figures of those who returned. Over 136,000

DAY BY DAY.

SUCH PERSONS COVET SECRETS AS A SPENDTHRIFT COVETS MONEY—FOR THE PURPOSE OF CIRCULATION.

The War Sepoy left yesterday for Weihaiwei.

While lowering the sail, one of the crew of a junk yesterday accidentally fell overboard off Wanchai and was drowned.

There was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital yesterday a Chinese who was seriously injured in the head by two assailants who used knives in the attack. He said that the affray was the result of a quarrel. The assailants have not been arrested.

Last week's health return shows 12 cases of plague (six fatal), four of enteric (none fatal), three of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal), and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese, and one of the plague cases was imported. There were eight deaths from influenza (all Chinese).

At the instance of Chief Preventive Officer Wildin, a Chinese who was arrested on the steamer Haiching was to-day charged with being in possession of 25 taels of prepared opium. He was fined \$1,000, or three months hard labour. Another Chinese, a young girl, who had 33 taels of prepared opium and 30 taels of drugs, was arrested on the Kowchow, and also fined \$1,000, or three months.

The transport Huntsend, which sailed on Sunday last, has on board No. 4 Company Hongkong-Singapore. Royal Garrison Artillery, in command of Captain O. S. Cummings. This Company is disembarking at Singapore for duty and we understand that No. 5 Company from that station will eventually be sent to Hongkong in relief of 2nd Lieut. Y. R. Jellings and 2nd Lieut. E. I. O. N. Hochen also proceeded with this unit.

Complaints made by the residents of Bellios Terrace concerning the frequency of thefts which took place in the servants' quarters led the Police to maintain a special watch in that locality. Yesterday morning, two Chinese were arrested by the watchmen while they were negotiating the drainpipe at the back of No. 16. It was then revealed that these two men who were charged with housebreaking, knew the lay-out of the house as they were old servants who had been once employed by the inmates. The house in question was occupied by Mr. G. V. Osmund, who appeared at the Police Court this morning to give evidence against the prisoners. These men said that they had a great hankering to renew their acquaintance with their old surroundings, and were as a result, each rewarded with a sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

A case in which a charge of conspiracy to defraud two female brokers of \$1,550 worth of jewellery was remanded by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning, on the application of Mr. A. E. Hall, who prosecutes on behalf of the complainants. It was alleged that the prisoner obtained the jewellery by saying that she had a buyer for it. The Police were sceptical when, the next day, she reported to them that she had been swindled out of these valuables by another woman who took her to a "tea-house" and drugged her with a doped cup of tea. Following the complaints lodged by the owners of the jewellery, the prisoner was arrested, in spite of her very plausible story. Bail was fixed at a sum of \$2,000 by the Magistrate, who was informed that the woman who had influential friends was in a position to scrape together that amount.

emigrants returned during the year, showing that although some folk still prefer to go away to work, those who have been away are still anxious to return home and settle down into the old ways—and to the old conditions. Gradually we shall be finding that China can give work to all her sons; that there will be no necessity for them to go south for plantation work. "Johnny" has been a god-send when there has been big cheap team work to be done, but the day is surely coming when he will want to stay at home because of the improved chances there. It is coming but we don't say when.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

Come to our fete, and bring with thee

The newest best embroidery.

Come to our fete, and show again,

That pea green coat, thou pink of men.

The invitations to the reception and ball at Government House on His Majesty the King's Birthday were not couched in language so poetical, but though more prosaic they were none the less hearty, and every one privileged to receive a card made the mightiest effort to get up to the House, for all were promised that the Ball would be the facsimile of the best former fete ever held in Government House. The large number of people who repaired thither on Thursday enhanced the grandeur and enjoyment of the Ball, which, as everybody who was there will declare, was quite the event of the season.

Thou knowest the time, thou man of lore

It takes to chalk a ball room floor—

Thou knowest the time, too, well-a-day

It takes to dance that chalk away.

Well, in this case the chalking was done to perfection, so much so that the last dance left the dancers with an unexpended store of energy and enthusiasm and they resolutely reflected that

Hours are not feet, yet hours trip on.

Time's not chalk, yet time's soon gone.

We are accustomed to reading many reasons why China is making small progress in trade. The principal ones are lack of railways, the squeeze practised all over the Republic, a despotic Government etc. The *Scientific American*, I see, has discovered a new one. In the opinion of this journal, the non-expansion of the piece-goods trade in the Far East is because Chinese clothes "are largely made at home, being merely basted together, and they are ripped apart every time they are asked." Some discovery! Perhaps it will be taken notice of by Branford and Manchester!

Some of the flags that float from the tops of office buildings in the Colony offend by their disreputable tawdriness. Why should some of our firms be satisfied with relics of old decency? I would advise them to go in for a new flag outfit while they have the money.

In the light of the Arbitrators' award in the dispute of the "outside" shipping men with their employers, the Shipowners' Association, the following two verses of Alice's version of "Father William" are worth quoting:

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,

"And your hair has become very white."

"And yet you incessantly stand on your head."

"Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,

"I feared it might injure the brain."

"But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none."

Why, I do it again and again."

If the men of the Officers' and Engineers' Guilds had taken my advice and not pressed their claims for more pay, they would not have suffered the humiliating defeat that is now theirs. Every word that I had written in connection with this dispute is fully substantiated by the award of the arbitrators. I had been accused of acting *pro tem* for the Shipowners' Protection Association, and some of the men, in a characteristic fashion, indulged in a lot of vituperation against me in these columns, but the finding bears out my contentions. The Guilds had asked for an increase of thirty per cent., and a study of what has been awarded to them will show that the increase given is only some three per cent. and on a tonnage basis that is not at all good for every member of the Guilds.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Many readers will bear with regret of the death at Oxford of "Graham Hope," the writer of "A Cardinal and His Conscience," and other charming stories. She died suddenly, not long after she had planned a new book. Among the stories from her pen which found favour with the public were "My Lord Winchenden," "The Gage of Red and White," "Amalia," "The Lady of Lyte." One often met with her graceful work in "Macmillan's Magazine," in former years, and in other magazines. She was the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Hope, V.C.

Though women are to demand admittance to the Privy Council, it may be recalled that there is no sex bar to this Council, and that it is merely the exclusion of woman in the past from the ordinary ladder by which the Council is reached that has closed it to her. Generally speaking Privy Counsellors are recruited from Ministers of State, eminent members of the two Houses, some great lawyers, Colonial Governors, and so forth, and, as each of these positions is thrown open to the sex, so, as a matter of course, they will be able to enter the Council.

Mr. Vincent Evans, the young Swansea collier who has had a picture accepted for the Royal Academy, is not the first artisan artist to achieve that honour. Within recent years London has seen and admired at Burlington House pictures by a policeman, a caretaker, a tramcar repairer, a quartermaster of the Royal Engineers, and quite a number from the brushes of postmen. One postman-artist, Mr. Samuel Hancock, has not only exhibited at the Academy, but once had a show of his own at the Dore Gallery, and found a purchaser for his work in Queen Mary.

Although the seven hundredth anniversary of Salisbury Cathedral will not be celebrated officially until the middle of June, it was on April 23, 1220, that the foundation stones were actually laid. The building was completed 53 years later, and is generally regarded as one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the Kingdom. Bishop Ridgeway, who has occupied the see since 1911, is well known to London Churchmen, for he was Prebendary at St. Paul's from 1901 to 1903, and prior to that had been, for ten years, vicar of St. Peter's, Kensington, subsequently becoming Bishop of Kensington, an office he filled until elevated to Sarum.

The memorial to Lord Cromer, recently announced to be ready for unveiling at the Abbey is not quite completed. It will, however, arrive at Westminster before long. A mural tablet, the monument is to be fixed on the west wall of the south aisle of Henry VII's Chapel. This part is sometimes called the Stuart aisle or chapel, as no fewer than 39 of the Stuart race are buried here. Among others are Mary Queen of Scots, Charles II., Queen Anne, Mary II., William III., and over two dozen Stuart babies. And there is Queen Anne's husband, whose cant phrase, "Est possible?" became famous, and gave James II. to jest, in the hour of ruin, that everyone had deserted him, including "Little 'Est Possible'."

If the International Science Bureau at Brussels succeeds in the attempt to send time twice a day all round the world by means of wireless, it will be possible to dispense with the chain of stations in various places—Paris, East and West Africa, and North and South America—which have been performing that service since before the war. These signals are mainly meant for ships at sea. They travel practically instantaneously, and afford a perfect check on the Greenwich mean time shown by a vessel's chronometer. Any small receiving instrument will pick up these time signals, and many a modest aerial in suburban back gardens, now that permission is again granted for their erection, daily receive correct Greenwich time from the Eiffel Tower. Curiously enough, no English station sends out these signals, and even Greenwich Observatory itself gets the Paris signal of the time decided at the Royal Observatory.

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LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

NG SZE-KWONG WINS CUP OUTRIGHT.

As the result of last night's tennis match for the Singles Championship of the Colony, another cup will have to be provided for next year's tournaments, for by defeating M. W. Lo, Ng Sze-kwong won the trophy given by Sir Paul Chater three years in succession, and it therefore becomes his property. There was a very large attendance to watch the contest, those present including H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs. Mr. R. Hancock was the umpire.

It was generally felt that Ng Sze-kwong would win the match, although the splendid form Lo has shown this season, coupled with the fact that the holder had not of late been playing quite up to standard, invested the contest with a slight measure of uncertainty. Against these factors, however, there had to be placed two others—one, that Ng Sze-kwong

had had previous experience of challenge rounds; and the other, that he could be counted on to make a superhuman effort to win, inasmuch as defeat would postpone the possibility of his winning the cup outright for at least three years. As it was, the holder retained his title by winning three straight sets, although the first two each went twelve games before a decision was reached. The game scores were: 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

On the run of play, there can be no doubt that the better player won. Ng Sze-kwong showed up especially well in his forehand back-hand drives, combined with clever placing, whilst his general tactics showed him to be more experienced of the two. Some of his in-field play, too, was really brilliant; he shone in the finer points of the game. It must be said, however, that what luck there was, was generally in his favour; especially was this so in the second set, when Lo on one occasion only wanted a point to win. Lo gave a somewhat patchy display. At times, he was positively brilliant, especially when he came up to the net, although here occasionally he made unaccountable mistakes. In his service, too, he showed some inconsistency—at times he was unplayable; at others, he showed an irritating habit of serving doubles, which is what not one expects to see in championship finals. However, on the whole he gave a display which he need not be by any means ashamed of, and we look to see him do well in next year's tournaments.

The play does not call for a great deal of description—in the first set, Lo got off the mark surprisingly well by taking four games without any response from his opponent. Then came about was taken. Lo thus leading by 5-1. Ng Sze-kwong, however, then settled down and by winning six games in succession he took the set at 7-5. The second set witnessed some keen play. It opened evenly, and at the end of the sixth game the players were level. Then Lo led by taking two games, and when 5-4 he got within an ace of winning the set, the score being 40-15 in his favour. He could not get the extra point, however, and in the eleventh game Ng Sze-kwong led for the first time. He also took the succeeding game and thus won at 7-5 for the second time in succession. It was clear then that the holder meant to go all out to win. He walked away with the first four games, whereupon Lo made a brief recovery by taking the next two. However, the rest went to Ng Sze-kwong, and with them the set and match by three sets to love and 20 games to 12.

KIDNAPPING. BOY AS DECOY.

How a little Chinese boy acted as a decoy in the schemes of an old Chinese for the whole-sale kidnapping of children was related by the Police to-day. At the Police Court the old man and the young Chinese were arraigned before Mr. N. L. Smith on a charge of kidnapping four Chinese boys.

It is stated that the younger prisoner succeeded, by the promises of good things, in decoying a boy of his own age from Wan-chai to Yaumati where he was lodged in the house of the elder prisoner while further efforts were made which resulted in a similar kidnapping of three other boys. They were all taken to a junk yesterday, when remarks uttered by the prisoners to their victims were overheard by the Police who arrested the two culprits.

The case has been remanded by the Magistrate.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

At the conclusion of play Mr. F. Macdonald, in calling upon Miss Brown to present the trophies, said they had witnessed a very fine display of tennis from their Chinese friends. He was sure the day was not far distant when Chinese players would be in the forefront in the tennis championships at Wimbledon and elsewhere. Ng Sze-kwong had now won the singles trophy three years in succession, making the cup his own, and he had also figured in the doubles final in these years—a record which would be very difficult to beat. He hoped British residents would take up the task of watching such contests. They would have very hard work to do, but the young man must do their best. He also hoped the tournament, back-balls, etc., would see that they got a good class of sport-men out from home. The athlete was a good worker, not being in the habit of patronising the bars.

Thanks were due to the Committee and to the Umpires. They all missed their genial friend, Col. Robertson, who had umpired many of the games in the present tournament. He would also like to see next year's competition including games for the ladies by themselves. Recently in the final of the hard court doubles at home a lady had acted as umpire, and it would be a good thing for the Colony if the ladies were encouraged to play men and more tennis.

The trophies were afterwards handed over by Miss Brown. Ng Sze-kwong receiving three cheers for his brilliant performance in the last three years.

Miss Brown was presented with a lovely bouquet of flowers and Mr. Hodgson with a rose bowl in recognition of many years' excellent work for the Club.

Three cheers were afterwards given for H. E. the Governor.

Several of the prize winners were unavoidably absent.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Open Championship singles: Champion, Ng Sze Kwong; Challenger, M. W. Lo; Runner-up, R. Townsend.

Open Championship Doubles: Champions, M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo; Runners-up, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Romjohn.

Singles Handicap "A": Winner, F. A. Redmond; Runner-up, Capt. Olliver.

Singles Handicap "B": Winner, E. W. Day; Runner-up, Pay. Lt. C. G. Robinson.

Handicap Doubles: Winners, Major Greenaway and Major Ardono; Runners-up, Major Timmis and Capt. Monteith.

Mixed Doubles Handicap: Winners, Mrs. Timmis and Major Bowen; Runners-up, Major and Mrs. Greenaway.

BLACKWOOD WORKERS RESUME.

TALK OF A CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The blackwood furniture carpenters, some five hundred in all, who have been on strike for over a month, returned to work on Saturday, the employers agreeing to pay them an increase of 30 per cent. against the 33 per cent. demanded.

It will be recalled that the previous negotiations for a settlement between the employers and their men proved abortive, the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, having declared that it was impossible to come to any understanding as the employers refused to grant any increase whatsoever. During the time that has intervened, the employers have realised that they could not continue to assume this attitude which they had maintained for nearly a month. The carpenters were eventually interviewed and, after lengthy parleys, agreed to accept an increase on the terms mentioned above.

It may be remarked that all the men have not returned to work, most of them having gone to their villages but those who remained in the Colony came back immediately. Many of those who have gone to their homes in the villages, have it is stated, taken up new avocations, while a few of them have sent down substitutes.

During the time these blackwood carpenters have been strike, blackwood furniture shops have received a large number of orders which were left unexecuted, so it was eventually realised that some increase should be paid to induce the carpenters to come back to work.

We hear that the other carpenters of the Colony are freely discussing the question of going on strike, if their employers will not grant them an increase of 33 per cent.

on their present wages. No written demand has yet been made to the employers. It appears that in about two months' time these carpenters will be observing a special festival, in commemoration of their master, Lo Ban, who lived about two thousand years ago. Lo Ban is said to be the first Chinese carpenter, who taught his fellow countrymen how to work on wood. The carpenters of the Colony, some 10,000 in number, will have a celebration on that day, when, we are informed they will also discuss the question of an increase in wages, and the desirability of going on strike.

Carpenters get on an average from \$10 to \$35 per month.

MARINE COURT.

THIS MORNING'S CASES.

Lance-Sergeant R. G. Butcher charged, at the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R. V., Marine Magistrate, the master of motor boat "M. E. G." for failing to carry the Regulation lights whilst under way in the waters of the Colony at 3.15 a.m. on Sunday, and for wilfully neglecting to stop his motor boat when required by a Police Officer. Defendant pleaded guilty to the first charge and not guilty to the second.

Lance-Sergeant Butcher stated that on Sunday, whilst on patrol off the central part of the naval yard he hailed the motor boat M.E.G. four times by four blasts on the steam whistle, but defendant refused to stop his boat, which was about 200 yards off. There was no wind. He eventually caught defendant at Blake Pier.

The defendant stated that his engines were making so much noise that he could not hear anything.

Commander Beckwith fined defendant \$5 on the first charge and \$10 on the second.

The owners of two coolie boats were charged for making fast their boats to the s.s. Kweilin, whilst under way yesterday.

The defendants pleaded guilty. Lance-Sergeant Butcher stated that whilst on duty in the harbour on Sunday and when crossing the central Fairway he saw the s.s. Kweilin steaming toward her buoy slowly. He saw the defendant's boats tied on alongside. When he went alongside, the first defendant's boat was half full of cargo discharged from the ship, but the second defendant cleared off when he saw the police.

The case was dismissed as the ship appeared to have been discharging dangerous goods only and when punished she got under way.

NOTICES.

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RUBBER SHARES.

A LONDON OPINION.

The London correspondent of *Grenier's Rubber News*, writing on April 1 says:—

Not for several months past, has the feeling on the rubber market been quite so depressed as it is to-day. Rubber is down under 2s. 3d. and share prices have given way to some extent in sympathy.

Monetary conditions might account for the set-back in share prices, but hardly in that of the raw material. Various explanations are offered, the principal being that American buyers having taken advantage of the exchange are fully supplied and consequently out of the market. What people always forget is that auction prices do not represent a company's transactions. Forward sales continue to be made at a material advance on the price now obtainable for what comes under the hammer. Take Mr. Herbert Wright's statement at the Batu Kawan meeting, or Mr. Anderson's at the Gula Kalumpung meeting. Many tons have been sold forward at prices ranging from 2s. 3d. to over 2s. 10d. It is the same with most companies, and for the life of me I cannot see why the share market should be affected by the drop in realization at the auctions.

As a matter of fact share prices have probably been more influenced by the general trend of gilt-edged securities. New issues have been overdone, and no doubt a few good rubber shares have been sacrificed to meet calls on uncertain and untried new comers.

Whatever the explanation, prices show a substantial decline since the beginning of January. From a table given by Mr. Killick in the "Financial" it appears for instance that in the last three months the Anglo-Dutch have fallen 5/6, Java Rubber and Produce 10/-, Rubber Trust 7s. 6d., Lingi 12s. 6d., Lansadron 7s. 6d., Vallambrosa 3s. 9d. and so on, with rare exceptions, such as Damansara and Densitown, both of which are up. Needless to say this is the wise investor's opportunity—he is picking up good things comparatively cheap.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Never give a baby a sleeping draught, a soothing mixture, or an opiate of any kind whatever, except by the order of a competent doctor who has seen the child. All these things are poison, and they are moreover utterly needless, while the sleep they give is unhealthy, unnatural and injurious.

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The expert in rubber has so frequently been wrong as to the movements in share prices that it is well to take his hints with caution! On the question of output and consumption he has generally been right. All the calculations and estimates made as to the future of supply and demand agree that the next year or two will see the demand exceeding the supply. America cannot hold its hand for long. Intelligent anticipation would suggest that now is the time to buy shares. Obviously if there were buying there would be no fall. But if buyers are few, sellers are few also. Otherwise there would be a heavy slump. What rubber investor has he holds, and it would take little more than a ripple of interest to send share prices bounding upwards. The rubber share market is no place for bears and pessimists.

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Himalaya	M. O. S. K.	July 11
Persia	D. & Co.	July 11
Himalaya	M. O. S. K.	July 11
West Montaji	L. A. Co.	July 17
Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	July 21
China	C. M. Co.	July 22
West Iran	F. W. Co.	July 25
Lowther	C. D. & Co.	E. July

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Hopsang	J. M. Co.	June 8
Chipsing	J. M. Co.	June 8
Haibong	D. L. Co.	June 8
Chengto	B. & S.	June 8
Shantung	B. & S.	June 8
Ningpo	B. & S.	June 9
Choysang	J. M. Co.	June 9
Laisang	J. M. Co.	June 9
Shisen	M. O. S. K.	June 10
Shinyo	M. N. Y. K.	June 10
Bombay	M. N. Y. K.	June 10
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	June 10
Samarang	M. D. & Co.	June 10
Loksang	J. M. Co.	June 10
Haiching	D. L. Co.	June 11
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	June 11
Madras	M. O. S. K.	June 11
Taian	M. N. Y. K.	June 12
Yingchow	B. & S.	June 12
Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	June 13
Shinyo	M. N. Y. K.	June 13
Shisen	M. O. S. K.	June 14
Hailong	D. L. Co.	June 15
Ichang	B. & S.	June 15
Taksang	J. M. Co.	June 16
Fenang	M. N. Y. K.	June 17
Sosho	M. O. S. K.	June 18
Iyo	M. N. Y. K.	June 20
Kosoku	M. O. S. K.	June 20
Tijmanook	J. C. J. L.	June 21
Nikko	M. N. Y. K.	June 25
Malacca	M. N. Y. K.	June 25
Delagoa	M. N. Y. K.	June 27
Ganges	M. O. S. K.	June 29

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SAILS ABOUT JUNE 29TH.

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2477 & 2478 Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 15	S.S. WEST HIXTON	June 17
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 12
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 10	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS. No transshipment en route.

Ships in connection with the Sallake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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Kobe, Shanghai,

Manila, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road,

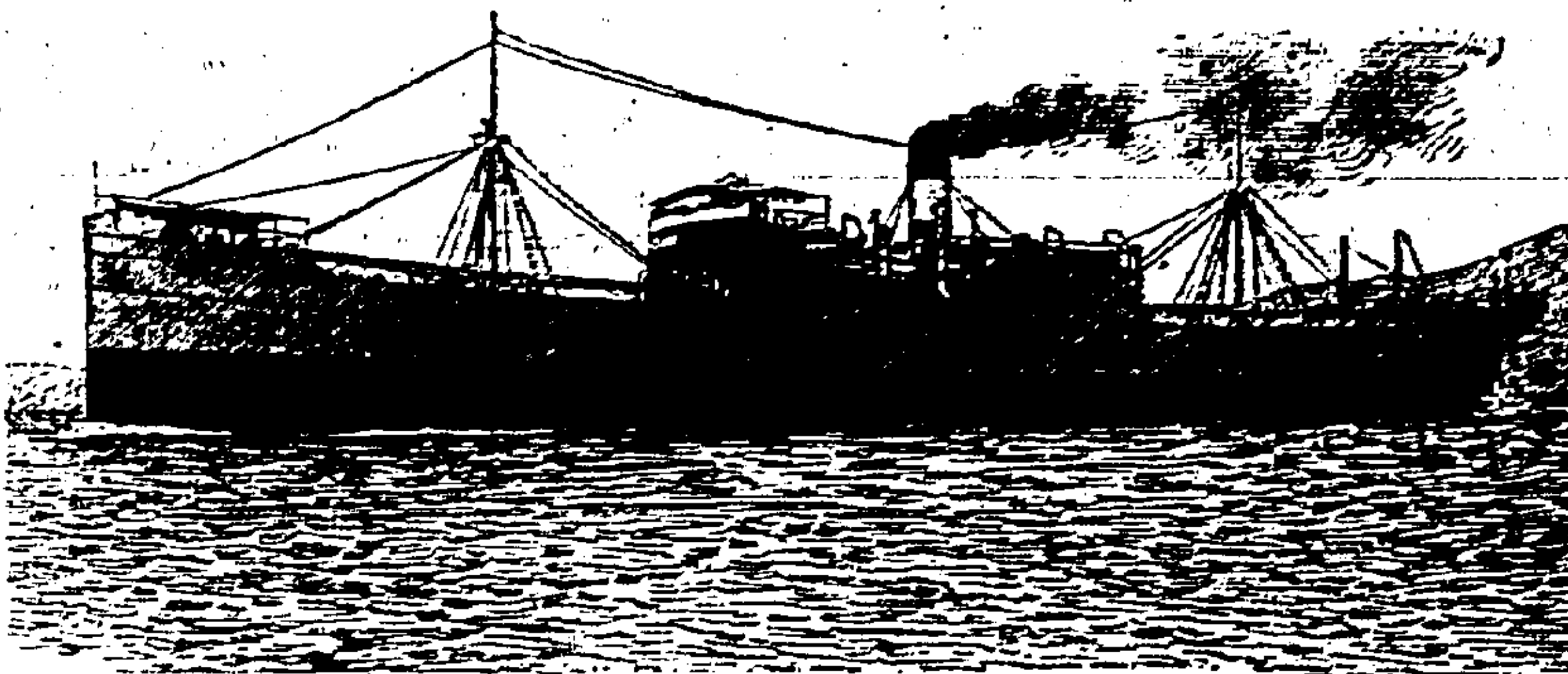
Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

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Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

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R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

Sailings PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NELLORE	7,000	15th June	M'ss. L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,000	12 June, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	21st July	M'sbourne via Sandakan Thure- day Island, Cairns, Towns- ville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MADRAS	7,000	11 June, 3 p.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
--------	-------	-----------------	------------------

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Please be moving not more than 15 minutes before the ship will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern.

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. day, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed., 30th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Fri., 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 11th June, at noon.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo

Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'ho, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama,

Mororan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Middle of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & CO. OMBO via Singapore.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.

TAJAN MARU ... Saturday, 12th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 10th June.

DELAGO MARU ... Sunday, 27th June.

JAPAN & RTIS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINRYU MARU ... Sunday, 13th June.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 16th June.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 291. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at	Will sail at	For
Tjibodas	Java	12th June	Shanghai.	
Tjimonok	Java	15th June	21st June	Japan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken a
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 16th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Beginning of August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"GANGS MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th June.

"SAIGON MARU" ... End of June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 1st July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

nightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Tuesday, 8th June.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 20th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIUO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SHISEN MARU" (Takao direct) Wednesday, 9th June.

"SOSHE MARU" ... Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	6th July.	10th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a
plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares
Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

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Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer

Sailing

LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHLANBA" Second half July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach

the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TR ESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on or about 10th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African
ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with
the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHAI via S'pore & N'po	Choysang	Wed., 9th June at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Wed., 9th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Loosang	Thur., 10th June at d'light.
KOBE	Fooksang	Thur., 10th June at 5 p.m.
MANILA	Loosang	Fri., 11th June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 15th June at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger, and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about 9th June, for SINGAPORE, PENANG, via AMOY.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Kukiang	10th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	12th June at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & P'PHONG	K'at'ong	13th June at 9 a.m.
AMOY, S'HAU & PUKOW	Ichang	15th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'pore

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong June, 8, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Tainong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 8th June at 2 p.m.
Tainching	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 11th June at 2 p.m.
Hailooag	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 15th June at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near, Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Canadian Pacific S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Passengers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO,

CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Newchang the R. and S. vessel LINAN brought yesterday at noon for Hongkong 2,500 tons of beans—Mooring, C 32.

The WAKAMATSU MARU brought yesterday from Karatsu 3,000 tons of coal. She belongs to the M. R. K.—Mooring, B 29.

The HEIMEI MARU arrived this morning from Bombay with 3,877 tons of general cargo for Japan and 277 tons for Hongkong. Her agents are the N. Y. K.

The SAMARANG MARU consigned here this morning 118 tons of tea, sandalwood and coffee for Hongkong, from Samarang—Mooring, B 27.

From Sourabaya the Dutch steamer TJIBEMBANG arrived yesterday evening with 7,635 tons of through cargo.

The s.s. TIBODAS brought yesterday from Balikpapan 3,000 tons of general cargo for through ports and 1,800 tons for Hongkong—Mooring, B 9.

The Indo-China vessel FOOK-SANG arrived this morning from Calcutta with 571 tons of pig iron and 1,479 tons of general cargo. She carried 422 deck passengers and 595 bags of mail.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYN MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 24th May and is expected here on the 12th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. DURBAN M. (Hamburg Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 8th May and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAKA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 22nd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 26th May and is expected here on the 5th July.

The P. M. Co. s.s. ECUDADOR left Shanghai on May 29th for Manila, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday 9th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Suez on the 1st June, and is expected here on the 10th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIN-I M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June, and is expected here on the 19th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 2nd June and is expected

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



A VIEW OF FRANKFURT.

A demonstration being held in Frankfurt which the French recently occupied during the Ruhr Valley fighting.



STARVING CHILDREN LEAVE VIENNA.

As a last resort in fighting the famine in Vienna and other parts of Austria, which is costing the lives of thousands of children, parents are sending their little ones to friends, institutions and schools outside of Austria, mostly to Switzerland and Holland.



THE PRINCE GOES A-HUNTING.

Just before departing on his trip to New Zealand and Australia, the Prince of Wales attended a meet of the Pychley Hounds at South Kilworth.



TO TRY GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

A recent portrait of the German Imperial Minister of Justice, Herr Schiffer, who has stated in an interview that those accused of war crimes will be tried at Leipzig.



GENERAL BOOTH BEGINS WORLD'S TOUR.

General Bramwell Booth, son of the famous founder of the Salvation Army, wishing friends good-bye at Victoria Station, London, just before starting on his tour of the world.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Gets in End the Very First Thing

BY ALLMAN



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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

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11, FIFTH STREET, R. W.

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American Business a Specialty.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai,
China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan, Saigon & Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.
U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For Seattle and Vancouver.

U. S. S. B.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD"
8th June, 1920.

S.S. "WEST JENA"
9th June, 1920.

also

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO., GREEN STAR LINE,
NEW YORK. NEW YORK.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Powell's Building,
12, Des Vaux Rd. Telephone 3008.

RENCH GENERAL TRICKED.

HOW THE GERMANS GOT MAUBERGE.

Interesting revelations were made recently before the Paris court-martial where General Fournier (former Governor of Mauberge), General Ville, and several subordinate officers, were being tried in connection with the surrender of the Mauberge fortress to the enemy in the early days of the great war.

General Ville, who was second in command and in charge of the fortress in action outside the limits of the city, was questioned by General Maistre, president of the court-martial, on the charge of having surrendered without the formal orders of his chief.

NO HOPE FOR FORTRESS.
He related how at noon, on September 7, 1914, when there was no more hope for Mauberge, which was surrounded by the enemy, he saw a white flag hoisted on the church-tower, and heard the bugles sound the "Cease fire."

At the same moment he received a message from General Fournier saying that he was considering the German conditions for the surrender of the fortress.

A short time afterwards a German brigadier-general came up to General Ville to take him prisoner. The latter protested, and said negotiations were proceeding.

GERMAN TRAP.
The German general did not insist, and returned, after offering to shake hands with General Ville. The latter refused to shake hands with a German.

Soon after a German Parliamentaire called at General Ville's headquarters and told him that General Arbouet, commanding the attacking German division, wished to see him.

After a moment of hesitation, General Ville went to the enemy's headquarters, thinking the German General wished to discuss terms with him. But this was a trap, and General Ville fell into it.

SURRENDER FORCED.
When the French General appeared at the German headquarters the enemy commander, in brutal and insolent language, pointed to 12 guns at a short distance, and exclaimed, red in the face:

"I give you ten minutes to surrender, at the end of which I will open fire on your troops."

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
City	122.5	122.5
Hill	122.5	122.5
Waterworks	122.5	122.5
...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
City	122.5
Hill	122.5
Waterworks	122.5
...	...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
City	122.5
Hill	122.5
Waterworks	122.5
...	...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
City	122.5
Hill	122.5
Waterworks	122.5
...	...

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
City	122.5
Hill	122.5
Waterworks	122.5
...	...

U.S. BISHOPS.
Des Moines, Iowa, May 26.—The list of assignments of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church today included Bishops C. F. Locks to Manila, Herbert Welch to Seoul, L. J. Barrett to Peking and Shanghai, F. T. Kenney to Foochow, and A. J. Leonard to San Francisco.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

2635, from Amoy.

Lantao, Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.

Quanyessang, Kwongshing-chung, from Shanghai.

U.S.S. Helena, from Shanghai.

Dohchongpow Dahzung Rice Co., Third Floor Chongwai from Shanghai.

Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokyo.

Vanalstyn, Hongkong Hotel, from Tientsin.

Okadahiro, Matsubara Hotel, from Osaka.

Tiongho, No. 9, Engong Str., from Amoy.

Ono Passenger, Mishima Maru, c/o N. Y. K. from Kobe.

Chongbuisan, 90 Des Vaux Road West, from Chongchow.

Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from Shanghai.

Khojibho, Tyngchan, 202 Queen's Road East, from Amoy.

Leon Care, American Consulate (2), from Kobe.

Ructis, from Yokohama.

Petruche, Steamer Africa, Cabi e 11, from Vladivostok.

N. LUND, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, June 3, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Lima, from Bamerawby.

S.S. Eastern Fortmilla, from J. W. Kent.

Nagi, from Kantokgo.

Liverpool, from Modie.

Cronulla, from Connell Care Archbold.

Bloemendaal, from Sandberg.

M. E. F. AIRY, Superintendent, Hongkong, June 3, 1920.

THE DRINKERS' MECCA.

Montreal, April 28.—Montreal is becoming the Mecca of the point and of Americans.

abnormal drink are obtainable easily, despite partial prohibition. The trains from the United States are crowded daily with American citizens, running up for business reasons which all boil down to the desire for drink. Hotel accommodation is booked months ahead, licensed vendors are dealing without the doctor's prescriptions required by law, whiskey, gin, and brandy are obtainable privately at most hotels, and some are selling openly. The price varies from 50c. to 50c. per drink.

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES.

PHYSICIAN RECOMMEND THEM.

Of all Chemists. Made in London.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., AGENTS.

HAVE YOU A BABY?

If so, you will be interested to know of "LACTOGEN," the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mother's Milk. Made from pure, rich, fresh milk by a special process which renders the protein and milk fat identical with human milk in composition and digestibility.

If your Baby is not thriving, try

LACTOGEN

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

Invaluable as a food for Mother too. It increases the flow and improves the quality of the natural milk.

Ask your Chemist for a Free Copy of the Lactogen Baby Book.

泰豐藥理代總粉奶牛廠素丹

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Greenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3.

Authorized Capital 1,000,000,000

Subscribed and Paid Up 1,000,000,000

Reserve Fund 1,000,000,000

BANKERS.

The Bank of England

The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Japan, Madras, Manila, Mexico, New York, Panama, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on application.

C. L. LUTHER, Acting Manager

1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Directors.

Mr. Wang Ma Tung, Chairman

Mr. Li Kwan Chuen

Mr. Kuo Ying Po

Mr. Mok Ching Kung

Mr. Wang Yung Sun

Mr. Wang Yung Sun

Mr. Wang Yung Sun

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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI

PEKING

HANKOW

MANILA

TIENTSIN

CANTON

CHANGSHA.

Manager, Hongkong Branch.

D. M. BIGGAR.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid up Capital 12,279,800.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21

Connaught Road Central

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irrving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors

Mr. Fung Ma Tung, Chairman

Mr. Li Kwan Chuen

Mr. Kuo Ying Po

Mr. Mok Ching Kung

Mr. Wang Yung Sun

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TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

